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We are very much surprised to learn that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has made an unfavorable report on Dr. Everett's bill providing for the naturalization of the Japanese. We have not seen the reasons which they have allowed to induce them to take this course, but they are not difficult to imagine. It is difficult to see what justifiable ground can be found for discrimination against people of any nation or of any color who wish to become citizens of the United States and who are capable of fulfilling the requisite conditions and willing to perform the duties of citizenship. We hope that Mr. Everett will continue to press, whenever occasion offers, the rights of the Japanese to the same privileges in the United States as are open to those coming from any other nation.

The "Arbitration Alliance of British Christians," of which Dr. W. E. Darby, 47 New Broad Street, London, E. C., is Honorary Secretary, an outgrowth of the Ecclesiastical Peace Conference movement originated by Dr. W. A. Campbell, Richmond Va., after long and careful consideration, has decided that the moment is opportune for securing an expression of opinion from the nation as to the duty of placing a check upon the continuous growth of armaments. The following is the text of the proposed National Memorial, which it is expected will be signed by representatives of every church, every labor union, and every municipality, as well as by all the most influential men and women in England:—

"The continuous and unchecked growth of European armaments has now reached a point which necessitates some concerted action to secure relief. The pressure of military and naval expenditure threatens States with bankruptcy, cripples the industries and impoverishes the homes of the people, and diverts to wasteful preparation for slaughter, funds that would otherwise be available for purposes of social amelioration and reform.

"This ruinous rivalry in armaments is the inevitable, although deplorable, result of the absence of any international understanding. It can only be arrested by an international agreement.

"We would, therefore, respectfully but earnestly suggest, that communications should be opened with the European Powers, in order to ascertain whether it may not be possible, as a first step towards arresting the further growth of national armaments, and reducing burdens already almost intolerable, to secure a common and general agreement that, until the close of the century, no State will sanction any increase of its military and naval expenditure, beyond the maximum of the estimates of the present year."

It will be seen that the proposal is strictly limited to that which is practical and immediate. It is understood that the memorial is regarded with favor in the highest quarters, and that no step has been taken in this matter without due consultation with those who are in a position to know how things stand in regard to European politics.

The attention of the commissioners appointed by Presi-

dent Cleveland to investigate the Pullman Strike was especially called to the Massachusetts Arbitration law. Prof. Bemis, of Chicago University commended the law as one worthy to be adopted elsewhere in this country. An explanation of the provisions of this law and its workings since 1889, the year of its adoption, are given in a paper prepared by Charles H. Walcott, president of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, and published in full in the report of the proceedings of the Chicago Peace Congress.

How rapidly the scene changes. Two months ago the newspapers were full of the Coxey Army movements. A little note in an inconspicuous place in the paper telling of arrests from among those left near Washington or of free transportation furnished that they may return to their homes awake but little interest and is all that is now heard of the "greatest piece of news" of that date. The Pullman strike so prominent one month ago is now left pretty much to itself with only an occasional note to inform the public of a commission determined to investigate both sides of the question to the very bottom; of workers turned into the streets and others being imported to fill their places. The past month industrial interest has centered in the new picture of Fall River and New Bedford mill hands out for a month on a voluntary vacation. They seem to have reason to resist a further reduction of wages, as the basis upon which they were paid assures only a moderate compensation.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

After more than two weeks of conference on the tariff bill, during which the two Houses of Congress insisted each that its own bill should be passed or nothing, on the 13th ult. the House by a vote of 182 to 105 passed the Senate bill without change. The bill is a moderate protection measure, and it is a great relief to the business men of the country to have the subject settled for the present. It is understood that the President, though strongly opposed to the Senate measure, will allow the bill to become law without signing it, this being in his judgment better than to have nothing done at this session of Congress. The House, immediately after voting in favor of The Senate bill, passed separate bills putting coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list. The Senate is not expected to pass any of these bills, but they are to be buried in the finance committee. One knows not which way to draw his mouth on reading of the profound ways of these Washington legislators.

On the 7th of August a letter from President Dole was received at the State Department at Washington announcing formally the creation of the new Republic of Hawaii. Secretary Gresham at once sent a reply recognizing the

new republic, which had already been informally recognized by Minister Willis. The envoys who had recently come from the former queen of Hawaii met with nothing at Washington to encourage them. The sympathies and best wishes of the people of the United States, almost universally, are with the new republic and its leaders. The best has doubtless been done that could have been in the islands, in view of all the difficult circumstances.

The island of Sicily was visited by a violent earthquake on the 8th of August, in which the province of Catania severely suffered. Some villages were entirely destroyed, and much damage was done in others. Many persons were killed and large numbers severely injured.

Owing no doubt to the fact that something has been done to make known what may be expected in the way of Customs for at least a few months, the gold reserve has materially increased this month, and the general treasury balance stands at more than \$7,000,000 above the figures at the close of July.

A bill against lobbying was introduced into the Senate on the 8th of August by Senator Allen. A lobbyist is defined as one who habitually endeavors to secure legislation in Congress by influencing Members of Congress. Upon conviction of lobbying in the District of Columbia, the penalties imposed are a fine of not less than \$1000 or more than \$5000, or imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia for not less than one year or more than five. This is another step in the right direction.

The Chinese treaty as drawn up by Secretary Gresham was ratified in the Senate on the 13th of August. This treaty provides that Chinese laborers be prohibited from coming to this country for a period of ten years except under certain conditions which are specified. Those having lawful wives and families or owning \$1,000 worth of property may return after an absence not to exceed a year, or on application, if a sufficiently good reason is assigned, the right to return may be extended to two years. All laborers leaving the United States must give the collector in writing a full description of his family and property. The provisions of the treaty do not affect Chinese subjects other than laborers now privileged to come to the United States and to travel therein. The laborers are guaranteed the right of passage through the country. The right of China to require like registration from all citizens of the United States residing in China is recognized, and the United States agrees to furnish the Chinese government annually a list of all her citizens who are residing in China.

The tariff bill became a law on the 27th without receiving the signature of the President. The Senate and House both adjourned at two o'clock on the 28th.

In the midst of tariff reform, strikes, and what not some people found time and thought to give to the celebration of the one hundredth Anniversary of the poet Bryant's birthday. As the occasion was most fittingly observed in out-of-doors exercises the managers of the celebration which took place at Cummington, Mass., the poet's birth place, very wisely arranged them for August 16th instead of November 3d, the actual anniversary of his birth.

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tion of public sentiment against war, has manifested itself in sermons and public lectures, in literary productions, through the press, in peace societies, international congresses and memorials to governments; the juridic, or that for the creation of legal remedies for war, has shown itself in an improved diplomacy, in the reform of international law, in arbitration and in the effort now made for the establishing of permanent treaties of arbitration and a permanent international tribunal. These two lines of movement, one of which is just as important as the other, have been interlaced at every stage and have grown strong together. This much of history was necessary that I might speak intelligibly of the arbitrations of this century.

The first important case of arbitration in the present century was that in 1816 between the United States and Great Britain about the St. Croix river and the Lake boundaries. Since that time seventy-seven important international controversies, minor cases not considered, have been settled in this way, or an average of one a year for the whole period of seventy-seven years. There were two such settlements in each of the years 1839, 1864, 1870, 1881, 1882 and 1884; three in 1863, 1867, 1874, 1880, 1887, 1889 and 1890; four in 1879, 1884 and 1888, and five in 1871, the year in which the celebrated Alabama case was begun at Geneva. Six cases are now pending, between Great Britain and France, between Portugal and Belgium, between France and Venezuela, between Russia and Afghanistan, between Bolivia and Chile, and between the Argentine Republic and Chile. The United States, which in this particular at any rate leads the world, has been a party to thirty-seven of these cases; Great Britain to twenty-six; while ten of the cases, or about one-eighth of the whole number, have been between these two English-speaking nations alone. France has submitted ten difficulties to arbitration, Spain seven, Portugal six, Germany four; Italy and Holland three each; Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Greece and Turkey two each; Switzerland one; Japan and Afghanistan three each; Persia, China and Morocco two each; Liberia one. All of the South American republics except two, and two of the Central American States, have had arbitrations; Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador one each; Venezuela